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## Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

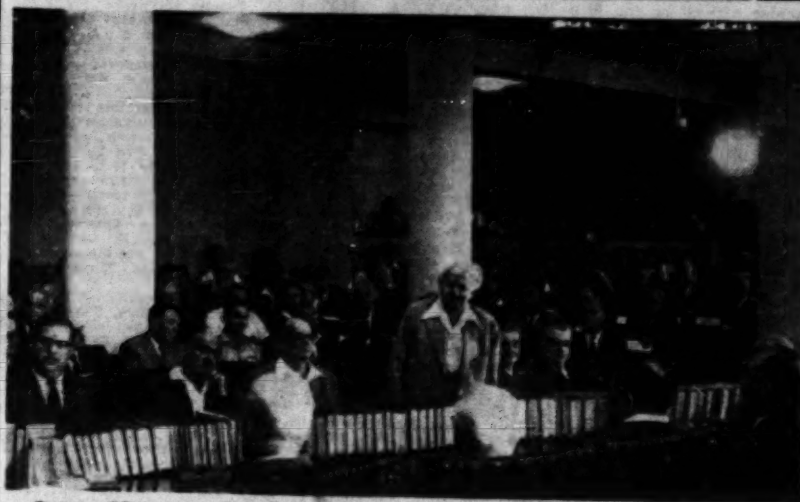
WHEN the Cabinet sits today to discuss the proposed IL75m. Immigrant Absorption Loan, there will obviously be no question in the minds of the Ministers that some such sum of revenue has at all costs to be secured. The two basic considerations are that the immigrants are coming in — as the President so aptly stressed in inaugurating the Fifth Knesset yesterday — and that they must be lodged.

First, temporary hutments cost a great deal of money to build, secondly they use construction workers that are in short supply, and thirdly (as experience during the 'fifties has shown) they impede instead of assisting the smooth assimilation of the immigrants into their new homeland. Permanent dwellings must therefore be put up before their occupants arrive, and there must be a sufficient reserve of new housing in hand to allow each family to be channelled to the right location, in accordance with the age and skills of the breadwinner. In fact the Housing Administration has gone ahead and started the construction, during the past five months since the start of the fiscal year, of 12,000 immigrants' lodgings—three times as many as they built during the corresponding period of last year.

Accommodation needs to be prepared this year for 20-to-25,000 families. The cost (including the schools, clinics and other indispensable public buildings) amounts on the average to IL10,000 per family. Assuming that only 20,000 families are provided for, this involves a housing budget of IL200m.—of which only IL130m. can be expected from existing budgetary allocations, bank loans and aid from world Jewry.

Can the balance be raised by any means other than the compulsory loan recommended by the Ministerial Economic Committee? The only practical alternative to a direct levy is the imposition of indirect taxation. But the Government has an additional responsibility—namely, to ensure that the successful absorption of the new arrivals, and that is to hold back the existing trend of price inflation, the recent aggravation of which was underlined in the Bank of Israel's Report on the Increase in the Means of Payment, published last week. Additional excise and purchase taxes have shown their immediate impact on prices, and price movements find their inevitable reflection in the cost-of-living allowance. While some new indirect taxes can still be imposed, it has become plain, since the new levies were tried out in January, that no great sum of extra revenue can be raised in that way without imperilling the Government's attempt to maintain monetary stability. It is significant that a new subsidy (which is the reverse of a purchase tax) has just been approved to prevent a rise in the price of bread. Thus the effort required from the Israel public cannot then be evaded by resorting to indirect and inflationary methods. Moreover the effort itself is called for to match the additional effort which we are demanding from our loyal partners in this enterprise—the contributors abroad to the United Jewish Appeal.

Unless and until costs can be reduced in the Government service—a long-term process under existing conditions—the choice appears to be confined either to an increase in income tax or to the slightly more palatable loan provision which is on today's Cabinet agenda. The various political parties will fail to meet the challenge presented by the scaffolding that are going up in Ashdod and Dimona, and that will start going up by the end of the year in Arad, Beer, Carmiel, Mitzpe Ramon and Kfar Yehoram, if they succumb to the temptation of turning the Absorption Loan into another object of Coalition negotiations.



Prime Minister Ben-Gurion being sworn in as a member of the Fifth Knesset seated clockwise around the Government table, facing the camera, are Ministers Eban, Ben-Aharon, Josephthal, Meir, Shapiro, and back to camera, Ministers Sapir, Eshkol, Barzilai, Benor, and Shitrit. (Photo by Harris)

## President Opens Fifth Knesset

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter  
In a festive atmosphere, and with the Knesset Chamber filled with the nation's dignitaries and other invited guests, the Fifth Knesset was opened yesterday afternoon by President Ben-Zvi. The House later adjourned for five weeks.

Outside the building, spectators watched as the President arrived in his limousine, to a fanfare of trumpets. He was escorted by six mounted policemen, the leader bearing the President's standard aloft. Together with the Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz, the President reviewed the Knesset guard of honour, and as he took his place on the Knesset dais, the Police Band struck up Hatikva.

At 4 o'clock sharp, the President called the House to order. He wished the Members success in their work, and expressed the hope that the forces joining them together would prove stronger than those dividing them. He spoke of new waves of immigrants coming despite obstacles.

The President turned the Chair over to Mr. Nahum Nir, the oldest Member, who took the oath of office, and then read out the oath for the other Members to subscribe to:

"I pledge allegiance to the State of Israel and faithfully to discharge my mandate in the Knesset."

The Deputy Knesset Clerk, Mr. Asher Zidon, then called out the names of all Members, in (Hebrew) alphabetical order—beginning with Abba Eban and ending with Mrs. Emma Talmi. As his name was called each Member rose and said: "I pledge."

When Mr. Nir called for nominations for Speaker, the only name proposed was that of Mr. Kadish Luz (Mapai), the outgoing Speaker. Mr. Akiva Gorvin made the nomination. By a vote of 109-0, and the five Communists abstaining, Mr. Luz was re-elected. Mr. Moshe Shohat said that his party's abstention was not directed at Mr. Luz personally but was meant to protest against the criminalization at the expense of the Communists in the medium and Knesset committees.

Mr. Luz thanked the Knesset for the confidence in him. He pledged to serve without bias, and to be guided by the dictates of his conscience. (Continued on Page 1—Col. 5)

## Herut's Surprise Support of Mapai

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter  
The surprise of yesterday's Knesset session was Herut's support of Mapai on both the question of Deputy Speakers and in the allocation of committee seats. The fact that even on Sunday there were indications that Herut might take such a step (as reported briefly in yesterday's Jerusalem Post) did not lessen the impact of its decision.

Ever since Herut became the second largest Knesset faction in the Third Knesset, it has been the anti-Mapai party par excellence. No issue was too small, no strategy too wily if it might embarrass Mapai. Yesterday's voting constituted a complete turnaround.

While there may have been other motives for Herut's decision, the chief aim seems to have been to demonstrate to all parties, the Liberals in particular, that Herut's support for anti-Mapai measures is not a thing that can be taken for granted.

According to one Herut spokesman, the party will weigh each issue that comes up in the Knesset on its merits. "If this morning anything, it is that Herut will do anything to make its weight felt, let the chips fall where they may, and any party that treats Herut as a parish may find itself the object of revenge. Yesterday, it was the Liberals. Tomorrow, it may be Mapai once again."

Having been converted to the Mapai cause yesterday—if only for a day—Herut went the whole hog. Not only did it lend its 17 votes to the election of two Mapai Deputy Speakers, but in the Organizing Committee it enabled Mapai to retain eight seats in each of the two most important committees—Finance and Foreign Affairs and Security—despite Mapai's loss of five mandates at the polls.

**Liberals Complain**  
This arrangement was bitterly criticized yesterday as unfair by Mr. Zvi Zissman (Liberals), Dr. Moshe Shohat (Communists) and Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael).

There is no indication that Herut made a "deal" with Mapai. There have been reports that Herut would receive more, or choose, committee assignments than the Liberals, as a quid pro quo for this support. The committee key agreed on yesterday refutes the reports. Not only do the two parties each have the same number of committee assignments, but both have the same number of members in each of the nine committees.

Herut yesterday submitted to the Knesset Speaker a draft law which would limit to 14 week-days the period in which a Premier-designate must form a Government.

The bill also provides that if the President charges a Knesset Member with the formation of a Government, the Member's failure to accept within three days will be considered as a refusal.

At yesterday's Presidium meeting, Herut submitted two urgent motions for the agenda, one dealing with the Government's instructions to Israel's U.N. delegation on the Arab refugee question, and the other calling for a ban on the levying of new taxes by a caretaker government. The urgency of both motions was rejected by the Presidium.

Today, on the first anniversary of the death of  
**Herman P. Taubman**  
of Tulsa, Oklahoma,  
we bow our heads in memory.

**The Family**  
Our sincere condolences to our Director  
**Israel B. Brodie**  
of New York  
and to his family, on the passing away of his beloved wife  
**FLORENCE BRODIE**  
Board of Directors and Management,  
Dead Sea Works Ltd.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1961 • 24 Eilat, 5721 • 25 Rabia Awal, 1361

**DUBEK**  
**FILTER**  
WITH THE DICO FILTER

## US Detects Second Soviet Nuclear Blast, 24 Hours after West's Test-Ban Offer

### Asian States Resist Arab Bid At Belgrade to Hit at Israel

### Goulart Accepted By Service Chiefs

### FALLOUT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON (AP).—Russia early yesterday conducted another atmospheric nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk area of Central Asia, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday afternoon. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the A.E.C., announced that "the yield of the device was in the low kiloton range and the detonation again occurred in the atmosphere."

The Russians resumed testing atomic weapons last Friday. Since Monday's device also was exploded in the atmosphere, rather than underground or in outer space, it would be presumed to have produced radioactive fallout.

The second test came just 24 hours after the U.S. and Britain proposed a ban on nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere.

### Russia Hints Will Reject Bid

GENEVA.—Russia indicated yesterday she will reject the new western proposal for an immediate ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

The Western proposal was formally placed before the Soviet delegate, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, at the 15th session of the nuclear test talks by Mr. Charles Stille of the U.S.

Mr. Tsarapkin replied by reading into the conference record the Kremlin's statement of August 21 justifying the resumption of Soviet nuclear tests.

As he emerged from the 105-minute meeting, Mr. Tsarapkin told newsmen the Western proposal did not warrant any other answer. He has until September 9 to give the West a formal reply.

The Soviet delegate declined to make any direct comment on the Western proposal. "All necessary explanations are contained in my Government's statement of August 21," he declared. "This includes all the answers to everything they have said today."

Western officials privately interpreted the remark as a flat rejection of their proposal.

Mr. Tsarapkin also reiterated that the only course left for the talks was to be merged with the hopelessly blocked East-West disarmament negotiations. This has been repeatedly rejected by the Western powers.

Mr. Stille, as chairman in the normal rotation, began the meeting by reading the joint appeal of President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan for an all-time ban on nuclear tests conducted within the atmosphere.

In London earlier yesterday, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain "very sincerely" hoped the Anglo-U.S. offer to Russia would be accepted.

The Foreign Office spokesman was asked by a correspondent of the Communist "Daily Worker" whether Britain had made a similar appeal to the French Government, which is not a party to the Geneva test-ban conference. He replied that the French Government had been informed. (AP, Reuter)

### American Held As Spy in Ukraine

LONDON.—Moscow Radio reported last night that a U.S. citizen, Merwin William Mackinnon, was arrested on Soviet territory on July 27 and will be tried as a spy in the Ukraine.

The radio did not give Mackinnon's American address, but said he was a student of the West Berlin University "who had been enlisted by the U.S. intelligence in West Berlin and sent from there on a special mission to the U.S.S.R."

The broadcast said he was apprehended in the act of taking pictures of a "military objective." He carried many films and a notebook "with entries of an intelligence nature." The broadcast added that protest has been made to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The case proves, it said, that U.S. intelligence agencies are using West Berlin as a centre for spying.

### Johnson to Amman

BEIRUT (Reuter).—Dr. Joseph Johnson, special representative of the U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine, left here yesterday for Amman, where he will explore the possibilities of progress in the Arab refugee problem.

A U.N. source here said Dr. Johnson would return here on Saturday to meet Foreign Minister Philip Tekla, before going to Cairo. (He is due in Jerusalem in the middle of next week.)

### Adenauer Accepts Jordan Invitation

BOON (AP).—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has accepted an invitation to visit Jordan, "when he goes to the Middle East," Jordan Embassy sources said yesterday.

Adenauer assured Ambassador Abu Hamid Siraj that when he visits the region he will pay his respects to King Hussein. A date for the visit has not yet been fixed, officials said.

### NEHRU: 'DIFFICULT' TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

BEIRUT (DINA).—Indian Prime Minister Nehru declared here this week that it was "difficult" for his country to recognize Israel.

At a press conference with Indian journalists, he said of Israel: "Before Suez we had consultations and our relations were increasing, although no diplomatic relations had been established."

"However, after Suez I personally felt terribly frustrated by the event and it is utterly difficult to lend any recognition whatsoever now."

### AFTER MIDNIGHT

Bobby Fischer, U.S. chess Grand Master, yesterday defeated former world champion Mikhail Tal in the second round of the Memorial International Chess Tournament in Biel, Yugoslavia. It was the first time the 17-year-old American had beaten Tal, who is 21. The Russian has defeated Fischer four times.

### 3 Rules to safeguard your health



Ya! Look at that! Expensive? Not at all! You can work it with one finger...

Simple and easy to operate What tasty, healthy things it makes... And it works so fast

Every woman prays for it Why ask me? Guess for yourselves! Haven't guessed yet? O.K. turn the page and look.

Drink 3 glasses of Tnuva milk daily

Pay attention to the cover with the Tnuva trademark which assures the source of the milk

RINSE WELL every bottle and jar after use to ensure sterile cleaning in the dairy

**TNUVA MILK**



### Cables in Brief

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langer, near central bus station,  
62385. Nordau, 193 Ben Yehuda,  
42673. JAFFA: Alfandari, 81  
Jerusalem Blvd., 81607. BAT  
YAM, 46 Balfour, near Kibbutz  
Balfour. HOLON: Ribak, Kibbutz  
Struma. HEBELIYA, Carmi. NA-  
MAT GAN: Hygia, 81 Arlosso-  
roff, 71480. BEHOVOT: Barak

150 Meral, 96-1500. **PETAN**  
TIVKA: Pinksler, 2 Pinksler,  
911515. **NATANYA:** Trufa. **HA-**  
**DERA:** Merkas, 26 Weissmann.  
**HA'IFA:** Jaffner, 37 Pevsner.  
4073.

**EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS**  
**JERUSALEM:** Dr. HANUSSI, 18  
(Aleph) Palmah, 32850. Dr. Zer-  
rad, 80 Jaffa Rd., 33357. Dr.  
Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimon, 23748; Dr. Garman, 26 Frishman corner 26 Syrkim. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arisonoff, 51274. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 48281.  
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Harzenfertg, 1 Bialik.  
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanev'im, 2456.

*Israel First  
Music Festival*

The last programme of the  
Budapest Quartet  
playing Beethoven's Quartets  
at the Mann Auditorium,  
TEL AVIV

on September 7.  
The Israel Philharmonic Orch.  
Conducted by  
Alexander Schneider  
Rudolf Serkin — Piano  
Mozart Programme  
JERUSALEM  
Binyan Haoma  
September 9

**TEL AVIV**  
**Mann Auditorium**  
**September 12**

<b>Isaac Stern</b>	— violin
<b>Leonard Rose</b>	— cello
<b>Eugene Istomin</b>	— piano

**On the Programme:**  
**Brahms, Beethoven, and**  
**Schubert**

**TEL AVIV**

**Mann Auditorium**  
**September 14, 1961**

—●—

**The Trio will give a concert**  
**at Elm Gym on Sept. 6, 1961.**

**All concerts start at 8.30 p.m.**  
**Tickets at ticket agencies**  
**and at the door.**

at the box office on  
eves of concerts.



ghter.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark, possibly black, binding edge is visible on the left side of the page.

**Sodium**



**40% Tourist Reduction**

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**The Weather**

Forecast: Partly cloudy with light drizzle along the coast in the morning, becoming fair later.

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure aloft causes instability and inflow of cool air into our region.

	8	9
Jerusalem	22-25	17-24
Tel Aviv	23-26	18-25
Haifa	24-27	19-26
Beersheva	25-28	20-27
Jerusalem	26-29	21-28
Haifa	27-30	22-29
Beersheva	28-31	23-30
Jerusalem	29-32	24-31

**ARRIVAL**

Messers and Mrs. Philip Schechtman, Baranov, Florida; Ralph Podell, Milwaukee; Harry Weiner, New York; Louis Cohen and Mrs. Jacob Cohen, Minneapolis; and Mr. Morris Chaimowitz, Allentown, Pa. — all guests of the U.S.A.

**DEPARTURES**

Prof. U. Heyd, Director of the Hebrew University's School of Oriental Studies, for Turkey, to participate in the Congress on Turkish History taking place in Ankara this month, and for purposes of research in Istanbul.

Dr. H. E. Blumenthal and family for Munich, where he will take up temporarily the position of Rabbi and Director of Jewish Education.

**DRIZLE ON COAST**

This season's first drizzle was predicted by the weatherman for the coastal region this morning. Later in the morning the weather will be fair.

**A.A. Drill in Haifa**

HAIFA — A mock air raid by low-flying jets, simulated by blurring anti-aircraft fire from Naval batteries here yesterday morning. The exercise in due to be repeated this (Tuesday) evening.

**Habad Hassidim To Visit Rebbe**

LYDDA AIRPORT — Some 90 adherents of the Habad-Lubavitch Hassidic movement flew to New York by chartered El Al flight yesterday to visit the Rebbe, the Holy Days with the Lubavitch Rebbe.

Two more groups are to leave this week on the annual High Holy Days pilgrimage of local Lubavitch Hassidim to the Rebbe organized by the movement's Tomchei Temimim Yeshiva in Lydda. The pilgrims pay their own fare. (Him)

**Elderly Tourist Dies Following Arrival**

LYDDA AIRPORT — A 75-year-old tourist from Brooklyn, Gedalia Mendenbaum, dropped dead of a heart attack here yesterday shortly after stepping off the El Al plane that brought him and his wife from New York.

He was presenting his passport at the control booth when he collapsed. Two doctors were summoned and confirmed death.

A telephone call was put through to Brooklyn to inform the four sons and daughter.

**D. Blumenfeld-Turkov Dead at 55**

NEW YORK (INA) — Diana Blumenfeld-Turkov, prominent Yiddish actress and singer, died here Sunday night at the age of 55.

Born in Warsaw, she came to the U.S. in 1948. In 1961-62 she toured South America, South Africa and Israel for an extended period.

**MANDELBAUM GATE** will be closed as follows during the High Holy Days: Sunday, September 10, from 4 p.m. to Tuesday, September 13, from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.; Wednesday, September 14, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, when holders of permanent passes will be permitted to pass through.

**THE PHOTOCHEMICAL LABORATORY**  
at the  
**WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE**

mourns the untimely death of  
**Haya Jacobson**

on the day she was to start her work in the laboratory.

Our deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

We mourn the untimely death of Engineer  
**Reuven (Robert) Gamzon**

The management of the  
**B. DE ROTHSCHILD FUND**  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT  
OF SCIENCE IN ISRAEL

## Maccabiah Games End Today

### B-G to Speak At Final Event

By PAUL KOHN,  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion will address sportsmen from 27 countries at the closing ceremony of the Sixth Maccabiah at the Ramat Gan Stadium starting at 5.30 this evening. Forty thousand spectators are expected at the event, whose major sports feature will be the soccer game between the Italian champions, Juventus of Turin, and the Israeli International.

The Juventus lineup contains more than half a dozen international players from several countries, including Welsh centre-forward Charles and Italian internationals Nicola and Stankin. The Israel lineup will be announced today.

Other features of the event will include exhibitions by girl gymnasts from the Wiesbaden Institute and by the American athletes, John Thomas and Rafer Johnson.

### Savitt, Maccabiah Tennis Champion

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — America's former Wimbledon champion, Dick Savitt, yesterday took the Maccabiah men's singles tennis crown, defeating his countryman Mike Franks, 11-9, 6-4, at the Ramat Gan Bowling Club courts.

Savitt and Franks produced some beautiful ground strokes in what was largely a baseline duel with Savitt's line drive and Franks' little play at the net. The 70-minute first set went with service to 8-8, before Savitt broke through in the 17th game to take what appeared to be a decisive lead. Franks immediately replied by winning Savitt's service, to level at 9-9, before finally going down in the second set. Franks pulled back from 2-4 to 4-4 before bowing out 4-4.

(Owing to lack of time, it was agreed that matches be best-out-of-three sets instead of the customary best-out-of-five.)

Savitt and Franks joined forces to win the men's doubles crown when they beat the Soviet team, Julius Mayers and Rod Mandelstam in convincing style by 6-1, 6-4. Here, the Americans showed their skill at the net, with Savitt's particularly strong overhead. The Springsbores were never really in the game, with the winners appearing surprisingly fresh after their tough singles duel.

After the day's play, the evergreen Savitt told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Maccabiah would probably be his last international tennis appearance.

The extremely successful championships, in which players from the U.S. and South Africa have shared the limelight, wound up with an all-Israeli mixed doubles final, with Mariene Gerson and Mandelstam defeating Ruth Wolpert and Arnold Port 10-3, 6-0. The losers had led 5-3 in the first set.

### S. Africa, Rhodesia Split Bowls Titles

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — South Africa's J. Joffe yesterday defeated Rhodesia's N. Rosen of Rhodesia 21-9, to take the men's title in the Israel Open Bowls Tournament, which was not played in the framework of the Maccabiah.

Mrs. J. Stankin, of Rhodesia, won the women's title by defeating J. Armit, the South African champion, 21-13.

Mike Armit was also outplayed in the Maccabiah Women's Singles by another Rhodesian, T. Rosen. (Australia), A. Treisman (Israel), M. Bronkhorst (Britain), Women's Singles: T. Rosen (Rhodesia), J. Joffe (South Africa), R. Lobell (Israel).

Men's Pairs: M. Gordon and H. Stuten (Israel), B. Kessel and B. Magnus (Australia), L. Kessel and J. Joffe (South Africa).

Women's Pairs: T. Louis and B. Segal (South Africa), O. Katz and J. Stankin (Rhodesia), B. Kriev and E. Cohen-Mintz (Israel).

Men's Singles: Israel, Rhodesia, South Africa.

Women's Singles: Israel, South Africa, Rhodesia.

Men's Singles: Baruch (France), B. Boris (Israel), J. Joffe (Rhodesia), J. Joffe (Rhodesia), J. Joffe (Rhodesia), J. Joffe (Rhodesia).



A piece of masterful footwork in yesterday's Israel vs. England football match in the Maccabiah which England won 2-1. (Photo by Susskind)

### U.S. Swimmers Make Grand Sweep

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Five more gold medals fell to U.S. swimmers on the last day of the water events yesterday, making their tally 12 gold medals, in addition to many silver and bronze medals, the greatest sweep of any Maccabiah.

For the second day in succession the only medal that was snatched from the Americans was taken by Canada. The Canadians won the 400 metres medley relay, with M. Chapell, S. Rabino, W. Unger and L. Bell, from the U.S. and Israel squads.

All previous Maccabiah swim records fell again yesterday. Dave Abrahamson won his second gold medal by beating his brother, Richard, in the 1,500 metres, with Gerald Saltman of South Africa third.

Debbie Lee won the 100 metres women's freestyle in 1:04.4 minutes. The favourite, Linda Miller, trailed her with 1:12.4. The U.S. also upset a favourite in Kitty Wagner of Holland in the 100 metres backstroke. The winner timed 1:15.2 minutes with Wagner a second behind and Barbara Chesnow third.

### BELGRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

far as to praise its work in the Congo. But it must be reorganized and made effective to reflect the new distribution of power in the U.N. beginning with the Security Council to which the Peking Government must be admitted forthwith. While there is no support for the Peking scheme, a much-favoured alternative is to have the Secretary-General assisted from below by three deputies and supervised from above by an advisory board elected by the General Assembly.

**BERLIN:** Recognition of the reality of two Germanies, acceptance of Berlin as part of West Germany with guaranteed access routes, demilitarization of both Germanies and a disengagement from both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Negotiations for such a settlement to be directed through U.N. channels.

**DISARMAMENT:** This must be total and complete. The non-aligned countries to have either a participating or an exclusive role in supervising inspection. Strong condemnation of all nuclear tests — France and Russia coming in for equal vehement condemnation.

There is still no agreed view about how the decisions that will be finally announced today are to be transmitted to the Big Powers to ensure their maximum impact. Mr. Nehru, who leaves for Moscow tomorrow morning, will obviously have a special role, but there are also proposals that delegations be sent to Moscow, London, Paris and Washington to transmit the conference decisions.

An alternative proposal is that notes be addressed to the Big Powers embodying the views of the non-aligned countries and that this action be followed up at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly.

**BECK KÖLNISCH**

**AFTER SHAVE**

FOR DEEPER TONING OF THE SKIN

A REAL TREAT FOR YOUR FACE

**The Day after Tomorrow**

**DRAWING OF MIFAL HAPAYIS**

**מפעל הפיס**

## Agency Approves Compromise On Youth Aliya Placement

The Jewish Agency Executive yesterday affirmed that Youth Aliya would continue to assure a religious upbringing for all its religious wards. At the same time, the Executive condemned the "virulent propaganda campaign" against Youth Aliya and its head, Mr. Moshe Kol, conducted by certain groups.

The Executive also acceded to the demands of its orthodox representatives and agreed to enlarge the Youth Aliya placement committee to include a representative of the Chief Rabbinate. Youth Aliya has previously objected to such a demand.

The conclusions of the Executive on this matter were formulated in a statement drawn up by a committee composed of the Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Moshe Sharet, M.K.; the Head of the Immigration Department, Mr. A.Z. Shragal (of Hapoel HaMizrabi); and Mr. Kol.

The statement read: "The Executive affirms that the work of Youth Aliya, headed for years past by Mr. Moshe Kol, has always been and will continue to be, based on the principle which insures accommodation and upbringing in religious institutions of all of its wards who come from orthodox homes, or who had previously been educated in orthodox schools, or whose parents had opted for a religious education for their children.

Any practice of coercion in matters spiritual or religious, as in any institution or attempt to alienate anyone from his faith or tradition, are completely alien to its spirit. Youth Aliya wards classified as orthodox are not even sent to educational institutions described merely as 'traditional' but to truly religious establishments.

As a result of scrupulous selection of wards, 70,000 boys and girls who have been placed in Youth Aliya since the beginning of independence, have received a full religious education. This percentage is considerably higher than the case of the last Youth Aliya group, members of which came from an orthodox environment.

**70% to Orthodox**

The arrangements made for this group were fraught with exceptional difficulties and uncertainties, but in the first few days impinged to some extent upon the normal rules of the religious community. Nevertheless, the 233 members of this group who have arrived in Israel, are now in orthodox institutions, while the 18 still awaiting final arrangements, among them about a hundred cases requiring special educational arrangements, are being handled by the religious community.

The Executive emphatically repudiates and strongly condemns the virulent propaganda campaign conducted by certain groups in Israel and abroad concerning the absorption of this particular group. All the religious and secular organizations of the Jewish community in Israel and abroad are urged to join in a concerted effort to counteract this propaganda.

**Who Knows This Boy?**

Can anyone identify the boy in this picture? Police believe it may help in tracing persons involved in the kidnapping of nine-year-old Yossef Schumacher.

The photograph was enclosed in a plain white envelope postmarked Tel Aviv, September 2, which arrived in the office of *The Jerusalem Post* Sunday.

An inscription on the back of the photograph cautiously refrained from mentioning names, stating merely "I am not the private property of anyone... they are sinners and traitors."

Yossef's mother, Mrs. Ida Schumacher, said the picture was not that of her missing son.

Mourning and publications about an alleged mass alienation of immigrant children in Israel from their Jewish identity, are completely alien to the spirit of the Jewish community. The Jewish community is not even sent to educational institutions described merely as 'traditional' but to truly religious establishments.

**Knesset Opening**

(Continued from Page 1)

conscience alone.

Next was the election of the Deputy Speakers. There were two motions. Mr. Govrin proposed the election of seven deputies (two for Mafap and one each for Herut, Liberals, National Religious, Mapam and Ahdut HaAvoda). Mr. Iahar Harari (Liberals) proposed that only four be elected (one each for Mafap, Herut, Liberals and NRP).

When Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut) announced that his party would support the Mafap motion (see Page 1 Col. 2), there was no doubt as to the outcome. Mr. Govrin's motion won over Mr. Harari's by a vote of 14-17, with the Communists and some NRP Members abstaining. Only the Liberals themselves supported the Harari motion.

The new Deputy Speakers, all elected without opposition, are: MAFAP: Mr. Yisrael Yeshayahu and Mrs. Beha Idehon. HERUT: Mr. Aryeh Ben-Eliezer. LIBERALS (new): Mr. Yosef Berlin. NRP: Dr. Israel Ben-Meir (replacing Mr. Ya'acov Greenberg). MAPAM: Mr. Hagan Rubin. AHDUT HAAVODA (new): Mr. Nahum Nir.

The Knesset then approved the composition of a 21-member Standing Committee as proposed by Mr. Israel Guri, and adjourned to enable the committee and the Presidium to meet.

When it reconvened in the evening and after hearing Mr. Guri's report, the Knesset affirmed the committee's decision not to enlarge the number of permanent committees (e.g. not to establish a separate committee to work on a Constitution).

The House also affirmed the committee's decision that factions with five MK's or fewer would not have the right to choose the committees on which they will be represented. The practical effect of the decision was to exclude from the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and the Finance Committee the Communists, Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael.

Mr. Lust announced that the next meeting of the Knesset would take place on October 5.

## BEER TRIAL TO BE RESUMED TOMORROW

TEL AVIV. — The trial of Dr. Yisrael Beer, charged with espionage, will be resumed tomorrow in the District Court here. Hearings will continue in camera.

The accused's lawyer, Mr. Ya'acov Hagler, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday there were many Israelis whom he would like to call as witnesses. He said, however, that many would refuse, "out of sheer cowardice" — although they were good friends of Dr. Beer while he was at the peak of his career.

Mr. Hagler talked to *The Jerusalem Post* a short time after he had returned from Beer's prison cell. The accused had expressed the wish that some of the court sessions be open to the press and public, in order to clear his name and correct some of the "inaccurate, slanderous" statements published about him since his arrest and afterwards.

## Afro-Asian Cooperation Seminar Graduates 49

TEL AVIV. — Forty-nine graduates of the second four-month course in labour economics and cooperation of the Afro-Asian Institute received their diplomas at a ceremony in Beit Leisa here last night.

Mr. Eliahu Elath, Chairman of the Institute, opened the ceremony, which was also addressed by Dr. Haim Yabbi, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and Dr. Ezra Hayut, of the Histadrut Political Department.

Mr. Moshe Gilboa, Director of the Institute, presented the diplomas.

(Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker, who were scheduled to attend, could not be present because they were attending the opening session of the Fifth Knesset.)

## Dispute Over Mayoralty Agreement in Nazareth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**NAZARETH.** — A crisis is brewing in the Nazareth Municipality over the issue of the 1959 Municipal coalition agreement, according to which Mayor Seif ed-Din Zuabi was to step down after two years in favour of his Catholic deputy, Mr. Nadim Batiha. The two-year period ends this month.

Mayor Zuabi has taken "unexpected leave" and has not been in his office for four days. It is believed he will not return until Mafap bodies decide on their stand in respect to the 1959 agreement.

The majority of the 11-man coalition of members of various parties affiliates with Mafap, have asked to cancel the agreement so that Mayor Zuabi may remain in office. Meanwhile, the Council of the Catholic community in Nazareth has instructed its four representatives on the 15-man Municipal Council to vote for the implementation of the agreement.

The Knesset then approved the composition of a 21-member Standing Committee as proposed by Mr. Israel Guri, and adjourned to enable the committee and the Presidium to meet.

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Mr. Lust announced that the next meeting of the Knesset would take place on October 5.

## Former Greek Citizens Eligible For Nazi Compensation

Greek citizens and former citizens who were persecuted by the Nazis will receive personal compensation under a law gazetted in Athens on August 24, the Finance Ministry spokesman announced in Jerusalem yesterday.

The law was adopted by the Greek Parliament following an agreement between Greece and West Germany for the payment of DM100 million to Greece for distribution among former victims of the Nazis.

Applications must be submitted to the Athens Magistrate's Court by November 31. (The law originally tabled in the Greek Parliament was not to include persons who were not Greek citizens at the time of passage and would thus have excluded nearly all Israeli claimants. It was amended following representations by the Israeli Government and Dr. Nahum Goldmann.)

## Jurisdictional Disputes Close Night Schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A number of the new type of free evening secondary schools did not open for the new term last Friday, because the local authorities involved refused to assume the role of employers of the teachers. The Jerusalem Post learns from the Local Authorities Centre. It is understood that several hundred pupils are involved.

The schools were started by the Education Ministry last year for children who failed in the seker examination and wish to try to qualify again for admission to the regular secondary schools, and for children who wish to continue their secondary education on a non-credit basis.

This year the Ministry told the local authorities that it was willing to continue paying the teachers' salaries, but the authorities would henceforth be considered their employers, just as they are the employers of the teachers in the municipally operated secondary schools. The Ministry said it was the legal employer only of teachers in the compulsory elementary schools.

A number of authorities declined to assume this responsibility and did not tell the teachers to report to work for the new term.

More than 2,000 children attended these classes last year.

## Nahariya Teacher Sends Home Overseas Class

**NAHARIYA.** — Fifty-two third-graders at the Weizmann primary school here were sent home yesterday morning in accordance with Teachers' Union instructions to their members not to teach classes of over 30.

The children were sent home by the teacher with a letter of explanation for their parents.

The Municipal Education Department had on Friday instructed the parents of six of the children to transfer to the Remez school. Three of the parents managed to have the order cancelled while the other three decided to continue to send their children to the same class despite the order.

An emergency meeting of the parents was held last night.

**YESTERDAY'S TREND**

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## Powers' Mutual Suspicion at Root of Khrushchev Announcement U.S. Nuclear Tests Now Inevitable

THE Soviet Union's resumption of nuclear testing has given rise to a wave of speculation all over the world. Three "Observer" correspondents, in Washington, London and Delhi, reported on the situation in three dispatches to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

In a message from Washington, Cyril Dunn writes that some United States experts outside the Government suspect that Mr. Khrushchev was impelled to make his statement not by political considerations, but by military necessity. It seems to them that the Russian leader has been obliged to accept serious political hazards — notably the risk of losing whatever faith the neutral nations may have had in his peaceful intentions — by the need to make his own nuclear striking force less vulnerable.

To support their argument, these authorities point to the enormous size of the rockets capable of being used by the Soviet Union to launch a

nuclear attack. Although ideal for launching Russian rockets into orbit, these giants have as a military disadvantage their marked vulnerability on the pad under reconnaissance from the air.

### Satellite Spies

It is supposed that the Russians are concerned about the development over the next year or two of effective American observation satellites in the Tiro and Somo areas. Certainly when their prototypes were put into orbit the American Press described them as "electronic military scouts" beside which the U-2 high-speed reconnaissance plane would be absurdly obsolete.

The Russians are thought to be anxious to forestall this kind of air reconnaissance by evolving a nuclear striking force with smaller but more powerful elements, to make concealment simpler. This would, of course, mean a great deal of nuclear testing.

For the moment, however, the American Government is

showing more interest in the political blunder it hopes Mr. Khrushchev has made, than in his reasons for making it. As a result, no immediate resumption of testing by the Americans is to be expected. On the assumption that they have done themselves a severe propaganda injury, aggravating that other self-inflicted wound caused by building a wall to hold East Germans for Communism, the Russians may be left to bleed for a while.

### Narrow Escape

There are some political onlookers in Washington who fancy that in this propaganda conflict the Kennedy regime has had a narrow squeak. They believe the President himself was on the point of ordering a test resumption, in those vast holes under the Nevada Desert. The main support of this belief has been the conviction that Mr. Kennedy could not hold out much longer against pressures set up by the suspicion, widespread in the United States, that the Russians had never stopped testing and that America was falling disastrously behind.

There are good reasons, however, for believing that Mr. Kennedy did not intend to set tests going again at this stage. It may be that he deliberately sowed doubts as yet another psychological gambit used to persuade the Russians that America really meant business over Berlin. But it also seems that

the President wished to make a strong appeal for disarmament at the coming session of the United Nations in New York.

### U.S. "Death Ray"

Now, of course, the situation has changed completely, and the painful obligation to reach a decision on testing has been lifted from the President's shoulders. Mr. Khrushchev's announcement has made it virtually impossible for Mr. Kennedy to avoid a resumption of testing in the near future. The Soviet Premier could be mistaken in thinking that "responsible" Americans want new tests in order to develop the neutron "death ray" bomb. This device, in fact, being talked about by Americans who wish testing had never stopped, who have sought to alarm public opinion by hinting that the Russians were already working on such a bomb, and who believe in the recent words of their most eloquent spokesman — that all Communists are "cheers" and all wars are to cut out throats.

But it is the cold fact that not even the average, level-headed American will allow the caverns under the Nevada Desert to stand over while the Russians openly furnish up their nuclear armament. The best we can hope for is that the Americans will allow their "death ray" to be tested in a few weeks in which to exploit the Soviet Union's decision.

### KENNEDY WINS ENDURANCE TEST

FROM London, Robert Stephens comments that British officials had believed for some time that the Soviet desire to test new weapons was one of the reasons for the change of Russian attitude at the nuclear test talks in Geneva. Ever since the talks resumed in February of this year when the West presented a new draft test ban treaty making important concessions, the Russians would not gradually disengaging from any commitments to a test ban. But it was thought that they would simply continue stone-walling in the Geneva talks and try to force the United States to break off negotiations and resume tests first. The Russians would then be able to do the same, after a great show of virtue at the United Nations General Assembly.

But President Kennedy has shown himself a stronger and more patient negotiator than the Russians expected. In spite of heavy pressure from Congress and American military leaders, there was no likelihood that President Kennedy would be forced to resume nuclear tests before the whole question was debated at the United Nations. The intriguing question is why the Russians could not wait — although it is obvious that their resumption of tests will do them harm from a propaganda point of view with the neutral conference in Belgrade and the Afro-Asian countries in the United Nations Assembly.

### Diverting Attention

The Soviet official announcement makes it clear that the Russians are quite aware of this disadvantage. They may be counting on offsetting neutralist disapproval by putting some of the blame on France, which has made itself unpopular with the Africans by carrying out nuclear tests in the Sahara and by its recent defiance of the U.N. over Bizerta.

They may also hope to divert attention by loud campaigning at the U.N. for general and complete disarmament.

It is unlikely, however, that many of the uncommitted countries will be taken by all this. They are mostly sympathetic to the Soviet proposals for disarmament, but they are also very concerned about stopping nuclear tests. The fact remains that it is Russia which is now beginning tests again, and is doing so with the avowed intention of testing what it calls "a series of super-powerful nuclear bombs." Such plans make Soviet talk of disarmament very difficult to swallow for even the most indulgent neutralist.

But why have the Russians done it? There seem to be only two possible explanations.

### NEHRU CALLS BLUFF

FROM New Delhi, Rawle Knox comments that in stating in Belgrade that he is against nuclear tests at any time in any place, Mr. Nehru has, as usual, correct-

### YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

### Everybody Wants Stability

THE special task of the Fifth Knesset, which is opening today, is in the view of A. Hanesman (Mapai), to make the Jewish State's democratic edifice that made it necessary to dissolve the Fourth Knesset. A stable and working government must be set up in which Mapai, in keeping with the will of the electorate, will not constitute a majority, and the new legislature must control the executive and security arms of the government. This is the place to mention that there are different ways of defeating democratic procedure, and one of them is the danger that Mapai, in an effort to get its point, will draw out negotiations till the other parties are weary and give in.

Lamerhar (Histadrut) makes the point that those who seem to be showing unusual concern for the fate of democracy in Israel should also remember that if the Knesset cannot maintain a stable government, it must be dissolved, and too frequent elections are also a great danger to democratic rule. It is therefore hoped that our elected representatives will succeed in preserving the Knesset's viability for the full four years and at the same time provide us with a stable and working government.

The argument over who is to continue when the coalition is pointless, writes Hanesman (non-party); the main point is getting a government together. If among the four non-Mapai parties in the last coalition there are leaders who think that they can set up a government without Mapai and with the aid of Histadrut, it is also possible that Mapai will find a suitable partner.

Hanesman (World Aguda) writes that the only unanswered question is how long it will take before Mapai's obstinate stand drives the other parties into a "Nir Coalition," even allowing for differences of opinion among them. They have grown wise to Mapai's ambitions and circulations, though some what late, but this fact deserves close attention. Hanesman (National Religious) writes that political, security and economic needs call for getting together the broadest possible coalition in the shortest possible time. The country needs a government representing the major-

## At the Cinema

BULWER Lytton's famous novel "The Last Days of Pompeii" (held over at the Armon, Haifa) has long been grist to the cinema's mill with its grand finale of the eruption of Vesuvius bringing destruction on the town.

It is no wonder that the present Italian production, dubbed English, has a fresh try at the original model. Here is a tale of love, murder and malodorous ancient religion, of maligned persecuted Christians thrown to the lions, of gladiators and rather tame orgies, and a touch of cruelty and plenty of colour to pepper things up.

If that is so Mr. Khrushchev has probably made one of his rare mistakes. Mr. Nehru is never clearer than when he expresses his abhorrence of nuclear warfare. And he is not a man who likes to be bullied.

There is also a latent feeling in Afro-Asian countries — not one that Mr. Nehru shares — that a nuclear war would simply mean that the Western and the Communist Powers would destroy one another, and that it would be a good thing. Therefore, though the moral indignation of all neutral leaders against bombs is loud enough, the physical fear is really not very great.

## DIFFICULT NEW CLASS



## Reader's Letter

### ALGERIE FRANCAISE

Editor, *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In his short piece on "Right-Wing Anti-Semitism in France," Geoffrey Wigoder affords a perfect example of biased thinking (your issue of July 28).

For, whatever opinions may be held about Algeria, your readers should not be induced to believe that anti-Semites are the main body of the so-called "Algerian ultras."

Mr. Wigoder stresses the "considerable influence" of Barthelemy and Maurras, dead and buried long ago, on the "barricades" in Algeria. Another example of unfounded allegations is the statement that "Some observers believe it ('Jeune Nation') has close relations with rightist elements in the French Army."

Facts show that the Algerian tragedy divides people of all opinions and all faiths. In the uprising of May 13, the leaders were M. Jacques Soustelle, whose personality requires no com-

ment; General Massu, whose wife is Jewish, and a Jewish MP, Mr. Lucien Neuwirth, to quote the most prominent.

Then why not mention that, if several anti-Semitic groups do use the Algerian problem as a platform for their rise to power, several important neo-Nazi movements oppose "French Algeria." The most important neo-Nazi group, "Europa Reelle" — is openly in favour of granting independence to Algeria in order not to contaminate the French nation with the degenerate Arabs!

Yours etc.  
A. GOLDSTEIN

The article in question (which, incidentally, was, as stated, a report on a survey issued by the International Council of 'Nazi Beliefs') did not purport to analyze the various elements among the Algerian colonists but described right-wing groups active in France. Mr. Goldstein is correct in pointing out that not all the elements who rallied to the barricades were anti-Semitic or Fascist but the fact remains that right-wing elements, who have trumpeted anti-Semitism in the past, were prominent. Moreover, although it has on occasion happened that the liberal elements have come out uppermost after a revolution based on mixed liberal and reactionary elements — all too often the reverse has happened and the reactionaries or Fascists have had the last word. So, while, realizing that several elements are involved, it would be unwise to speak of a potential anti-Semitic threat.

### Not Biased

Geoffrey Wigoder

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## MARGINAL COMMENT BATTLE OF THE BOOKS

By Nissim Rejwan

AS the political fevers and obsessions of the past decade or so gradually spend their force, attention in the Arab world tends to be drawn more and more towards non-political matters. In Cairo, for instance, complaints have multiplied in recent months about the sorry state of the Egyptian book publishing business, once most flourishing and the Arab world's chief supplier of reading matter.

Those who tackle the subject all agree on two points: that Beirut has superseded Cairo as the centre of Arabic book publishing and that the standard of the ordinary Arab reader is extremely low. It is agreed that the interests of this average reader today are confined to books on sex, detective stories, partisan political treatises on the Middle East, and books on current political philosophies and doctrines — in that order. The public, moreover, is accused of lacking the habit of reading: "We are a people which does not read!" exclaims Abdullah Imam in a recent issue of "Rose el-Yousuf." "Our homes are furnished with washing machines, refrigerators, and television sets—but they contain no bookshelves..."

NOT everyone, however, puts the blame on Beirut and/or the reading public. One Cairo publisher by name of Muhammad al-Mallum believes that the real problem is that "we have no authors.... Our authors today are either university lecturers, or gleaners of ancient books, or translators...." But this seems unconvincing in the light of the complaint of another Cairo publisher, Haasan Imani, who demands that Egyptian authors be compelled not to publish their books in Beirut. "The headquarters of the Arabic book has moved to Beirut," he adds, "and we must prevent this so that Cairo remains the centre of cultural inspiration...."

Other publishers lay the blame at the door of the authorities, some demanding the lifting of all customs duties on paper, some claiming that it is impossible to import a linotype machine because of currency restrictions, and some say that such a machine can lie idle for months awaiting the arrival of a spare part to replace a broken one.

BUT if Beirut has managed to capture the book publishing business from Cairo, this does not mean that all is well with Lebanese book publishing either. The more the books, the greater the possibility of most of them being bad or indifferent. An article on the literary page of the Beirut daily "Al-

Haya" the other day laments the predominance of translations over original works. The writer, who does not reveal his identity, dismisses the theory that this could be attributed to "lack of self-confidence on the part of the Arab men of letters," and claims that it is all the fault of the profit motive, which dominates publisher and translator alike. The translator, who seems to be invariably a potential author, prefers assured income to the uncertainties of original works, while the publisher is a businessman first and foremost, and therefore prefers the old and the established to the new and the experimental. A gifted new author, when found, usually has to risk his own money on publishing his work, and may lose up to 75 per cent of his investment.

WHO, then, is to blame? As usual, pretty well everybody. The publisher is guilty of wanting to make a profit; the authors are to blame for taking refuge in the secure business of translating other people's works; the reading public is unresponsive for not appreciating the often crude and unintelligent experiments of young literati and for preferring what the "Al-Hurriya" contributor calls "the mental sandwich" to a real meal; and of course the authorities are ultimately held responsible for not doing something to alleviate the situation.

In the midst of this confusion and uncertainty some young authors, it seems, have made a silent private decision to retire from writing altogether, if temporarily, and to devote themselves to reading and study. This decision, according to "Al-Hurriya," the weekly organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party published in Beirut, has been made by young men who, after minor experiments in writing, found themselves dissatisfied with their own performances. This dissatisfaction usually comes, we are told, when the author in question stops measuring his work against the general run of local production and aspires to higher standards set by foreign authors.

IT is noteworthy that in none of the current estimates of the state of book publishing in Egypt is there any attempt to probe what would seem to be the real cause of the decline. Literature has never been known to flourish under totalitarianism — as distinct from old-fashioned individual despotism. Egypt cannot be an exception.

Tel Aviv, September 5.

## Heard Abroad

I believe that God is truly neutral. He looks down from heaven and does not intervene. — Mr. Khrushchev.

While no man is neutral in the sense that he is without opinions or ideas, it is just as true that, in spite of this, a neutral Secretariat is possible. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

Anybody who has made a deep study of race relations will realize swimming baths are just about the last places where racial differences disappear. — Mr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. We could buy United Nations votes with aid. We

could think that if people are full of rice they will support the status quo; but then, we shall only have more muscular Communists. — Mr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister-to-be of British Guiana.

We believe in race — the working-class race of the world. — Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister-to-be of British Guiana.



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